sufficiently egregious to meet the applicable standard for awarding punitive damages. See id.² "Generally speaking, punitive damages cannot be awarded simply on the basis of pleadings and instead can only be awarded based on an evidentiary showing." Id. In the pending motion, Ms. McCart-Pollack simply asserts that she is entitled to punitive damages because they are available for the types of counterclaims she has brought. See Docket No. 365 at 5-6. No evidentiary showing has been made that Counter-Defendants' conduct meets the applicable standard.

Additionally, "[a] default judgment must not differ in kind from, or exceed in amount, what is demanded in the pleadings." Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(c). In this case, Ms. McCart-Pollack's prayer for relief for her counterclaims does not specify that she is seeking punitive damages. See Docket 10 No. 51 at 41. As such, it is not clear that punitive damages can be awarded through default judgment in this case. See, e.g., Bockai v. Ruvanni Inc., 2018 WL 3057725, at *3 & n.1 (D. Md. June 20, 2018); Ramirez v. Chip Masters, Inc., 2014 WL 1248043, at *12 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 25, 2014).

A renewed motion to calculate damages shall be filed within 14 days of the issuance of this order. Such motion shall either omit the request to be awarded punitive damages or shall explain why such an award is proper in light of the issues addressed above.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: July 27, 2018

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> Nancy J. Koppe United States Magistrate Judge

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² Under Nevada law, tort claims can provide a basis for an award of punitive damages "where it is proven by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant has been guilty of oppression, fraud or malice, express or implied." N.R.S. 42.005(1).